# Imnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

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FAGIS THEATER.—"LA Petite Mariec." Aimée.

FITH AVESU THEATER.—"Eluc Glass."

LYCEUM THEATER.—"LA Johe Parfumense." Mrs. Ontes.

NEW BROADWAY THEATER.—"Suck and Jill."

PARK THEATER.—"Juck and Jill."

PARK THEATER.—"Our Boarding House."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTELLS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"The Danicheffs."

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PIPER-HEIDSIECK H. PIPER & Co.'s sec CHAMPAGNE.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Russia is assured the approval of Germany in the event of a war with Turkey. There is great agitation in Constantinople. = The London Times complains that the finances of American mitroads are a "sealed book," and speaks of general distrust. The Emperor William has refused to accept Gen. von Stosch's resignation. Nicsies is still blockaded by the Monteacgrins.

Domestic.-Secretary Sherman thinks it would not be prudent to leave the army without an appropriation until next Winter. === The vacancy on the Supreme Court bench will not be tilled at present. - The Hon. Stanley Matthews was nominated by the Ohio Legislative Republican caucus to the United States Senatorship.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Further information from New-Brunswick makes it probable that James Kingan was murdered there. - An advance in passenger rates between the East and West will be made soon. === The committee of North Carolina bondholders reported that no settlement had been = Further disclosures of the crimes of A. Blacklock, the California forger now in this city, were made, = Gold, 10458, 10434, 10434. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 95510 cents. Stocks lower for all but the coal shares,

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate a continuance of cool, fair weather. Thermometer yesterday, 28°, 33°, 29°.

An Appendix of 16 pages, embodying the text of the Electoral Commission bill and a compre-hensive account of the proceedings connected with the electoral count, is ready this morning, accomfifth edition of THE TRIBUNE panying the fifth edition of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC. Price of the Almanac, with appendix, twenty-five cents per copy, posipaid. Five copies

President Hayes says that he will give "the " same weight to the recommendations of a Congressman as to those of any other respecta-"ble gentleman." That is the sum and substance of Civil Service Reform.

People who have forgotten the number of the century are respectfully referred to New-Hampshi e. The voters of that State have refused to strike the word "Protestant" from their Bill of Rights, and Roman Catholics will continue to be ineligible to the highest offices in the State.

Mr. Spinola is likely to behave himself better in future. The Assembly extorted two apologies from him yesterday and then let him go. He is humiliated by his double retraction, and chastened by the less of an opportunity to get himself arrested. In either case, he steps down and out of the newspapers, and that is the hardest thing of all.

The President has a graceful way of making a good appointment. There will be general gratification at his recognition of the services of ex-Senator Boutwell. Mr. Bodtwell deserves this recognition for his valuable public services, especially in the early days of the anti-slavery struggle, and for his unquestioned purity and ability. He deserves it too for the simple reason that he is exceedingly well qualified for the work to which he has been assigued, that of editing the Revision of the Statutes. President Hayes evidently does not propose to provide for incompetents.

Amid the conflicting reports, the great fact continues prominent that Germany is practically in alliance with Russia. Hitherto Prince Bismarck has qualified his support, but he has now, according to a leading Russian journal, intimated that Germany "will endeavor to " maintain the peace of the continent" should war in Turkey ensue, and would not hesitate to declare that Russia would be simply executing the will of Europe in reforming the Turks by force of arms. The hesitation of details in the work of reform he will find the British Government is doubtless traceable himself compelled to put the ax to the root ter to the Sandwich Islands. And if he and

to an early knowledge of this understanding. Lord Derby will be slow in rejecting another Berlin memorandum.

The East Indian Government declares that it needs all the money it can raise, and is accordingly to continue the import duty on cotton goods. This will be unwelcome news in British Manchester, where it was hoped the Indian manufacturers would be deprived of the incidental protection which they derive that the policy of the President appeals in from the tariff. With a large deficit, Lord Lytton's advisers could not, however, act otherwise without entailing the risk of greater loss.

Au extra session of Congress is now thought to be inevitable. Secretary Sherman and most of the officers of the army being opposed to the adoption of any of the expedients proposed to remove the necessity for it. If the new session must come it is to be hoped that it will be as short as possible. Just now we are of the same mind as the noble youth in Artemus Ward's story, who fell dead on the towpath exclaiming, "This country is gov-"erned too much." We can get along without Congress for a while.

Ohio stands by her President. The contest over the nomination for Senator to succeed Secretary Sherman rapidly narrowed itself down to a silent struggle between those who supported President Hayes's new policy and those who did not. The first sustained Stanley Matthews, the latter seemed to rally about Judge Taft. The result is an easy victory for Mr. Matthews. The choice of the Ohio Regives the President the support he needs in his own State, and brings to the Senate one of the very ablest men in Ohio.

From our Albany dispatches it appears that the Committee on Insurance have considerably modified the bill that is now before the Assembly. One of the most objectionable clauses as the bill was at first drawn was that which attempted to prevent the forfeiture of policies on which premiums are not paid. The new provision, that forfeiture shall not take place when there is a dividend at the credit of the policy, seems reasonable, and will not tend, as the other plan would, to induce neglect in keeping up payments on policies. In the Continental Life litigation there is some novelty in the prospect of a prosecution against ex-Receiver Anderson. The theory of the suit is not new, as from the first it has been alleged that Mr. Anderson was in collusion with the officers of that broken-down concern; but the prosecution now seeks to prove that he shared in the plunder.

In our toreign dispatches is given an interesting quotation from The London Times's financial article which will make profitable reading for the managers of our great railway corporations. The Times says that "suspicion extends more or less to every railway in the Union, sound or unsound," because the railway companies have not caused "their man-"agers and agents to put their affairs before "their mortgagees and creditors in the clear-"est light," and "inquiry shows their finances "to be a sealed book." This vigorous utterance shows how foreign opinion is now coming up to back The Tribune financial course for the past year, just as events here have proved the justice of it. So that we have at once British investors reiterating our position, and American investors everywhere declaring that if they had only followed our advice they would, have been better off.

Both houses of the Legislature have finally arrived at an agreement about the Public Works bill, and it goes to the Governor for his signature to-day. It goes, after all, in far better shape than was to be expected, when it is remembered what interests were to be affected of the general joy at the opening of a by its passage, and what efforts have been put new era of reform in the civil service, forth to damage, if not to defeat it. Mr. Mullett bustles confidently in with his Baker, Chairman of the Assembly Canal Committee, deserves much praise for the zeal and efficiency with which he has driven this bill through both Canal Committees and both houses. It is mainly to his efforts that we owe the substantial defeat of the attempts made to mar it in the Senate, and possibly we owe to them the fact that it is passed at all.-Gov. Robinson must soon make known his choice for Superintendent. Perhaps it is too late for advice, but it will do no harm to say that if he will borrow President Hayes's new babit and make an appointment without reference to the politicians, the people will be

THE CIVIL SERVICE CONTEST. It is well to moderate the shouting. The battle for Civil Service reform is not yet won, and it may be better to postpone celebrating the victory till the fight is over. The new Administration has started off beautifully. In the first little skirmish it has carried everything before it, and very plainly the feeling of the country is with it. But it is best to remember that the main struggle will come only when the President finds it necessary to disregard the wishes of leading Senators in regard to the filling of important places within their States. Then he will lay the ax to the root of the system of political corruption. One Senator, for example, has "bis men" in the custom-houses, postoffices, and the offices of internal revenue they are selected, not because they are faithful to public interests, but because they are faithful to him; they "run" primary meetings, fix caucuses, pack conventions, manipalate the choice of Legislatures, and use official position to make their master the master and owner of the entire party in the State. When it becomes necessary, for the public service, to remove a man holding an important position not the personal tool of the Senator, but the servant of the people, he may object and resist. Then will come the question whether reform shall triumph, or the usages of the

Senate. Senators have magnified their office. It has become a custom rarely to confirm a nomination against which the Senators from his State protest. The pretext is that those Senators will be better informed as to the fitness of the nominee for public service. The real motive is that the Senators of the dominant party may thus confiscate to themselves all the Executive patronage which the Constitution gives to the Executive. Senators have substantially said to the President, "If this man is not appointed, I shall "resist the confirmation of any person you "may nominate." In Executive session the objecting Senator appeals to others, who also desire to confiscate each a share of the Executive power, and "the custom of the Senate"the general disposition of Senators to get all the power they can-usually prevails. When President Hayes gets fairly down

of this system. He will have the hearty cooperation of some worthy Senators who desire good government more than personal aggrandizement, but all those Senators who use patronage to intrench themselves in power are quite likely to rally to resist him. If the result rested with Republican Senators only, desired reforms might be seriously impeded, for the Senators of that party have for years wielded the power. It is fortunate, therefore, other respects most strongly to the Democrats of the South, and to those who want an honest, non-partisan Administration. Adhering firmly to that wise and just policy, the President will probably command all the support in the Senate that may be needed to overcome those who have hitherto used public patronage for partisan or private ends. One reform will help forward the other. Justice and generosity toward the South will make it the less difficult to secure reform of the civil service.

### WHAT! MULLETT AGAIN?

In our securest moments some calamity impends. In the very hight of our confidence in the new Administration-a trust young but vigorous-it is whispered to us from Washington that Mullett lurks in the bush. To a country that, after long tossing on tempestuous seas, has but just reached a haven of repose reappears now Mullett with his costly scaling ladder and fatal derrick. It is Mullett's desire to be reappointed to the office of Supervising Architect, which he once so industriously and fearfully and wonderfully filled. Nor desires alone; he expects, is confident of it, talks of publicans is warmly to be commended. It it already as his own. Mullett, it will be remembered by all students of Government art and profane literature, at one time labored under the impression that the office of Supervising Architect, which he held, included in its functions the supervision of the whole Government. Having had limitations put upon him, he damned the whole scheme of popular government from protoplasm up to the Fifteenth Amendment, resigned his place, left the country to look out for itself, and skipped into foreign lands with a very broad streak of azure behind him. He left the country pitted all over with the pustules of his extraordinary architecture, undeveloped, raw, and ghastly; while a vast system of derricks waved creaking adieus with their rusty booms from the unfinished monuments of his genius. How long foreign lands rejoiced in his smile we know not, but one morning a few months later Washington woke up with a start, and men said, "Either-the late Confederacy "has come into town in a body and begun taking "iron-clad oaths in multitudinous concert, or "Mullett's got back." It was Mullett, with several new orders of architecture and an enlarged vocabulary. He had returned with a great and abounding willingness in his heart to offer his new acquirements to the Government. He now waits the opportunity to give the world some extraordinary novelties in art in the shape of Post-Office Renaissance and Custom-house Gothic.

Upon the resignation of Supervising Architeet Potter, Mullett proffered his services to the Government. Many Senators and members of Congress signed at his request a petition to Secretary Morrill for his appointment. The adhesive powers of Mr. Mullett are such that it is now believed in Washington that he could get signatures of Congressmen to anything-some say even to a temperance pledge. He overhangs his victim like one of his own stupendous derricks until he fairly hoists out his signature like a block of contract granite from one of Gen. Butler's quarries. His boast now is that the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman, when Senator, signed the petition to Secretary Morrill for his appointment. Upon this he bases his assurance of success. And so it happens that, in the midst derrick. It is to be hoped that Secretary Sherman will have in this matter some little consideration for the country as well as a consistent regard for the policy of the Administration. There is a distinction between signing petitions and making appointments which it would be well to point out to Mr. Mullett; and he might at the same time be informed that several appointments were made under the last Administration upon the recommendation of Senators and Congressmen which the latter would not, under present circumstances, either make or advise. Mr. Mullett's is one such. To begin a policy of economy and reform, with the reintroduction of Mullett and his system of derricks and appropriations for the "deestricts," would be the very climax of absurdity; too dismal a joke to laugh at. We should as soon think of making a shorthand report of his daily conversation for the

use of Sunday-schools. The face of the whole continent aches tod y with the things this man has blistered it with. It wrinkles with a neuralgic earthquake at the bare thought of his recall. He has not only scarified the face of nature with his granite abominations and lifted up throughout the country a series of brick and mortar nightmares that out-howl the wilderness with hideousness, but he has sapped and tapped and mined and undermined the Treasury to do it. Wherever he has begun a building he has established a raw. Once he gets a derrick up, the Treasury is tapped and a sucker put on. Appropriation follows appropriation and abomination abomination without cessation and without end. Congresses may come and Congresses may go, but the appropriations for Mullett's buildings flow on forever. The country can't stand it, nor can Congress nor the Treasury. Mr. Mullett has set enough of Gen. Butler's quarries on end in architectural chaos already. of this sort, and to appoint somebody who is Let us have a rest from it. It promotes in the minds of men an unnatural longing for the more rapid flight of time and swifter progress of decay, in order that they may see these extraordinary erections clothed upon with at least one charm, the picturesqueness of old ruins. We are too young for ruins. but Mullett makes us long for them with insatiable desire. There is a universal feeling that this is a time when even if we wanted Mullett we ought to forego him. That he has his uses we are well aware. In the pursuit of his art he has done much to embellish the structure of the mother tongue. When Schlegel described architecture as "frozen music" he had never seen Mallett in a January thaw. When in that condition he never lets drop the most common "cuas word" without the adornment of a flying buttress or a mansard roof: the manner of his profanity is ornate and polysyllabic, the flow of it like some overcharged sewer in a storm. He should not be Supervising Architect. It may perhaps be gathered from these remarks

that we do not recommend his appointment.

It he must have something, let him be Minis-

Mauna Loa can ever be caught in eruption at the same time, the competition will be well worth the attention of the civilized world.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. DOUGLASS. Between thirty and forty years ago a young mulatto in New-Bedford, Mass., was working upon the piers, rolling oil casks, and quite ready to engage in any other honorable employment. This man was a slave, a fugitive from Maryland, and by all the law of the land he might at any time have been seized and carried back to the involuntary servitude from which he had escaped. He then hardly knew how to read or to write. By accident he exhibited remarkable ability as a public speaker; by hard and honest work he supplied the deficiencies of his education; and he is now about as well known to the country as any public man in Washington. Yesterday the President, in accordance with an intention previously announced, nominated him to a lucrative position of importance and of great respectability-that of Marshal of the District of Columbia. Other colored men, in due time, the President said the other day to a colored delegation, he should nominate for other positions as opportunity offered, but Mr. Frederick Douglass would take precedence, on account of his greater age and of his having formerly been a slave.

Not much in advance of this intelligence come rumors that in the policy which will be pursued by the President the colored man will be studiously ignored, and that every effort will be made to hold up a white man's supremacy in the Southern States. The Democratic newspapers, those eminent friends of the negro, greatly shocked by these rumors, are getting ready to play the part of tender-hearted negrophilists and to adopt the humanitarian principles which they have always denounced. It will be time enough to charge the President with treachery to the freedman when he has been guilty of a single act of injustice, or has in any way disregarded the laws and the Constitution by the least discrimination in favor of the white man. There is something extremely childish in this presumption that a man of sense will, in a matter of the utmost importance, behave like a fool. That the President may have his own views concerning the policy of using the blacks merely to preserve partisan ascendency is probable, and every friend of the race, whether he may belong to it or not, will rejoice in any change which shall rescue the colored voters from the second slavery into which interested men may have betrayed them. No course will please those who are beforehand determined not to be pleased.

But matters do move, after all. Gradually the traces of slavery are disappearing, and it is becoming plain that we are to have no permanent caste distinctions. The adventurers who for some years have controlled large sections of the South have done more than anybody else to perpetuate such distinctions by their plan of driving the blacks in masses to the polls, there to vote for their drivers. That kind of fraternization with the blacks we do not expect from the present Administration; but neither do we expect it to take from the colored voter a single political or social right. We do not anticipate the gushing show of sympathy with which certain members of Congress have made us familiar; but if at the end of the coming four years the freedmen are not found happier, more industrious, and politically wiser, we shall be much disappointed.

SAFETY IN THEATERS.

The bill which Mr. Gerard has introduced into the State Senate, to provide for public safety in the construction of the theaters of this city, is the product of much thought and study. The measure was prepared by a committee appointed by the American Institute of Architects, and has been approved by the Board of Fire Underwriters. It is believed to cover all or nearly all the valuable suggestions that have been brought forward since the burning of the Brooklyn Theater. The bill has been highly spoken of by The American Architect and Building News, a journal which we believe is the organ of the Institute of Architects.

Every theater will be required by this bill to have at least one front on a public street and suit ble exits there. An open area of not less than ten feet width must be reserved on all sides of the part of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage. This area will have wide outlets on the street. Any buildings constructed over these outlets must be fire-proof, and cannot be used for dwelling, storage, or factory purposes. No storage of scenery and the like, and no stage workshops are to be permitted in the theater. The walls shall be substantially of stone or brick, including a fire-wall that separates the stage from the auditorium, and is carried above the roof. The roof itself, the ceiling of the auditorium, and the fixtures of the proscenium arch must be fire-proof.

In regard to doors, gates, and passage-ways, the bill gives definite and detailed rules. The Architect and Building News expresses a doubt, however, as to the wisdom of having iron doors in the proscenium wall. Room is to be provided outside the auditorium for all the persons who can be seated within it; the provision applying separately to each floor, according to the number that can there be seated. For a given number of seats there must also be proportionate means of exit, as, for instance, two exits for 300, three for 500. Separate exits are to be provided for the upper galleries, and at least two independent staircases for each gallery. The width of each staircase is to be graduated according to the number of people that will require it; but stairs more than eight feet wide must have a rail down the middle. The width of the aisles is also regulated.

Theaters under this bill as it now reads will have to provide a stage curtain of wire netting; a reservoir over the proscenium; at least one steam pump with appliances, including fire-plugs and sprinklers. Uniformed firemen are to be in attendance at each performance. Of course some of the details of the bill will bear modification; but its main features seem wise. If our legislators meet the wishes of the public, the discussion of the bill will not be long, and the changes in it will not be radical. Till some such law is passed there is little on the subject of theater building in our statutes that is creditable to New-Yorkers. The recent calamity in the Church of St. Francis Xavier will perhaps suggest the need of similar precautions in building churches.

It was putting it mildly to say, as we did Wednesday, that the party papers were afraid of the new charter reported at Albany. One of them is so much afraid of it that it demands its defeat, not on the ground of fatal defects, for it finds "little to object to and much to commend" in its provisions, but on the ground that this is "tinkering with the charter," and because the Constitutional Amendments of the Charter Com- an essay on "Spain and Liberty." This last had never

mission, if the Legislature will take them up in earnest, can be sent to the people "in time to be voted on this year!" The able editor of The World must have been a very sleepy man when he allowed that statement to slip into his paper. He knows, of course, as well as any one, that these amendments must receive the sanction of two Legislatures be fore the people can vote upon them. But we doubt if the attention of our citizens generally has been called to the delays which seem almost inevitable in the adoption of these amendments. The Constitution provides that when amendments have been approved by one Legislature, they shall be "referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators," and if again approved shall then go to the people. If these amendments should therefore be approved at this session, they can go to the people next year, because this year there is an election of Senators. In this way they could finally go into operation Jan. 1, 1879. But if they are not approved this year, they cannot go into operation until Jan. 1, 1881, because there will be no entirely new Legislature after that of next Winter until 1880. A negative vote against them at any one of the three stages, either in the first or the second Legislature, or when before the people, would make it necessary to go back to the beginning and start again. It is clear then that the amendments cannot take effect until 1881, unless they are approved by this Legislature. But is there much prospect of that? The session is more than two-thirds gone, and the business is behindhand. The Legislature can fairly claim considerable time to consider measures so important. But if it was disposed to take the necessary trouble, whom have we at Albany to capture these reforms for us? With three or four honorable exceptions they are Spinolas, Peter Mitchells, and Ecclesines-men who live by playing the demagogue to the very class which the amendments propose partially to disfranchise! These reforms have a long struggle be fore them. We shall be lucky if we get them by 1881. Meanwhile wouldn't it be wise to pass the new charter !

The number of laborers unemployed and seeking work in this city is said to be 55,000. The figures are sadly significant. It would not probably be saying too much to affirm that they represent at least 100,000 persons in actual want, or nearly so, of the necessaries of life. This gives us a discouraging aggregate of discomfort and suffering, to which must be added a probable increase in vice and crime. Yesterday the workingmen petitioned the Common Council not for alms, but fer work. There seems to be some difficulty, we are sorry to find, in responding favorably to the appeal. The Commissioner has \$200,000 in hand to be expended upon the streets, but nothing can be done with them until the frost is out of the ground. So also it is too early in the cason to start work on the docks. There will soon, however, be work for one thousand men on the Riverside Park and for several hundred on the Millbrook sewer. The Superintendent of the Building Department anticipates the erection of many houses this Spring. At the parks there is something to be done, but the appropriations are so small that only one-fifth of the usual force can be employed. Here s, it would seem, but a poor prospect for a considerable portion of the 55,000 unemployed. It is to be hoped, however, and may be reasonably expected, that the Spring will take a considerable number of laborers into the country, where they really belong, and where there will be food and wages for a season.

## PERSONAL.

Gen. Garfield has purchased a farm in Lake County, Ohio, on which he intends to reside. Gen. Babcock has entered on his duties in

Baltimore as head of the Engineer Department of the Fifth Lighthouse District. Mr. Ruskin says that having reached 53

years, he cannot look with the old enjoyment at the etting sun. It seems to sink down so fast, M. Conture, a Canadian, has been appointed

choir-master of the Church of Saint Clotiide, which has ne of the most aristocratic congregations in Paris. Mlle, de Montpensier, at present the "great Mademoiseile" of the Bourbons, is to be macried at the

and of April to the exceedingly young King of Spain. Only one member of Secretary Thompson's amily-his son Henry Thompson-is with him in Washngton. The others will go there in the Autumn. The cretary's youngest child is a charming daughter 20

Jung Bahadoor, who died the other day, was one of the "Naypaulese Embassadors" whose visi to England Thackeray celebrated in one of his brightest, most rollieging ballads. It is told of this gentleman that he so admired one of the stalwart British regiments that

The name of Meissonier is not on the list of the jury for the Saion this year, and it is whispered that the reason of this exclusion lies in his dignity and eserve; he is not "hail-fellow-well-met" with everybody who lives in the Quartier Latin and deals with his ollman. Messenier is now 65 years old, and still paints with the conscientious care of a beginner.

Samuel Rogers once told Dean Stanley that when he was a boy he remembered being present at Sir Joshua Reynolis's last lecture, and at the end of the lecture he saw Mr. Burke go up to Sir Joshua and on that elemn occasion quote the lines from "Paradise Lost"-

"The Angel ended, and in Adam's ear So charming left his voice, that he, awhile Thought him still speaking."

When Madame Adelina Patti appeared in court the other day she was taken with her husband into the private room of the President in order that the usual statutory attempt at reconciliation should be made, but all representations failing the judge issued an order authorizing the lady to present her demand, and allowing her in the mean time to reside with her sister, Madame Strakosch. The same decree gives Madame Patti leave, during the suit, to sing at Paris, Vienna, London, and other cities where she has engagements. Madame Patti has left for Vienna, where she is engaged to sing.

The March number of The Westminster Papers. an English monthly devoted to whist and chess, contains a portrait of Mrs. J. W. Gilbert, Hartford, Conn., of whom he editor says: "The lady whose portrait we have take the liberty of placing in our gallery this month, has achieved a wide distinction in the world of chess. Against some of the strongest players of the United States and Cauada, Mrs. Gilbert has displayed powers of game that have placed her among the most eminent amateurs of our ting, and that have been fitty recognized in the title conferred upon her by her countrymen, 'The Queen of Chess.'" imagination, resource, and tactical knowledge of the

Senator Roscoe Conkling is praised by Mrs. lemmer, who gently says that whatever his vanities, r bates, he has a reserved capacity for largeness of mind. She adds : " By largeness I mean the power to rise above his own animosities, interests, and prefernces to a comprehensive view ; to a judgment of a question on its own merits; to a consciousness of public necessity, and a desire for the general good that outweighs his own prejudices, and even his ambition. This is high praise, but he has earned it, even from one against whom he cherishes resentment for printed words. It cost this man something dear to defend the dawning Administration and to identify himself with it." In the house opposite Charles Sumner's lived

for five years a colonel in the regular army, a native of south Carolina. Said this man one day: "My wingow ommanded Mr. Sumner's doorway. I have seen him go out of that door hundreds of times at 11 o'clock to go up to the Senate, and, as I saw him shut it in 1855-7-8, I said to myself, 'Will that man ever enter that doorway again " For I knew, Southerner as I was, that if a fanatic or drunkard had taken his life as he passed to the Senate or returned, he would have been sheltered by ten States and immortalized as a hero; and I knew there were nine chances out of ten that it might happen any hour." The colored coachmen avoided him, so as not to cun the risk of having him killed in their carriages.

Froude once asked Charles Kingsley to come to him in Ireland, where there was better fishing than in Snowdonia North Wales, the region which Kingsley and Hughes had been thinking of visiting for sport. Kingsley sent Fronde's letter to Hughes with a postscript, of which this is a part:

"Oh, Mr. Fronde, how wise and good,

To point us out this way to glory—

"Oh, Mr. Fronde, how wise and good.
To point us out this way to glory—
They re no great snakes, those Snowdon lakes,
Annull their pounders myth and story.
Blow Snowdon! what's Lake Gwynant to Killarney,
Or spluttering Welah to tender blarney, blarney! "So Thomas Hughes, Sir, if you choose,

Then you where we think of going;
To 'swate and far o'er cliff and scar,
Hear horns of Eifland faintly blowing;
ow Snowdoo! there's a hundred lakes to try in,
and fresh-caught salmon daily, frying, frying, frying." M. Loyson, late Père Hyacinthe, is concerned in a lawsuit in Paris with the heirs of Comte de

Montalembert. M. Loyson had been charged with the

publication of M. de Montalembert's works, and had re-

ceived from him a number of manuscripts, among others

been made public until it appeared a short time ago in the Rerue Suisse. The heirs had the copies of the review seized for piracy, and instituted proceedings against M. Loyson to compel him to give up that and the other manascripts with the proofs of the article on "Spain and Liberty," on the ground that Comte de Montalembert, who before his death had excluded Father Hyaciaha from the committee for the subsequent publication of the works, had by so doing implicitly withdrawn from him the authorization previously granted.

Victor Hugo has written a letter to a number of young men who begged him to give a word of encouragement to their plan of forming a kind of students institute for alding one another during their time of study. The old author responded, in the characteristic Hugoese, thus: "My Young and Dear Fellow-citizens: I commend you. Your idea is excellent. Fraternity amous young persons is a force at once grand and sweet. That force will be yours. All the clearness of conscience is to be found in your generous age. You will form the coalstion of upright hearts and valiant minds against despottion of upright hearts and valuant minds against despot-ism and falsehood, in the cause of liberty and light. You will continue and complete the great work of our fathers, viz., human deliverance. Courage! He the servants of right and the slaves of duty. Your friend, "Victor Hego."

Frau Freiligrath, the wife of the dead poet, was before her marriage Fraulein Ida Melos, daughter of Prof. Melos of Weimar, and when a child was an especial pet of Goethe. She and her sister tell many pleasant anecdotes of their life there, and of their playfellows, Goethe's grandchildren, with whom they have always been on terms of close intimacy, and of Goethe as a beautiful old man, smiling and throwing bonbons from his window to the group of children at play in the garden below. Frau Freiligrath said lately to a correspondent of The Boston Transcript that she was a tall, mature girl, with a wise, grave look far beyond her years, and her playfellows always made her enact Mignon in the tableaux vivant. She was so young she did not know what it was all about, but she "remembers she liked wearing the wings." Among the treasures which her husband left is a lock of Goethe's hair, which is dusky brown, with letters, and an unpublished verse written for a lottery at a fair in Weimar.

"Manches herrliche der Welt Ist in Krieg und Streit Zerronnen; Wer beschitzet und erhält Hat das schönste Loos gewonnen." Weimar d. 3 Sept., 1826.

[Goothe.

Dr. Henry Reeve was a clever Englishman, who, traveling on the continent in 1805, called upon Haydn in Vienna and thus described the grent composer in his journal which has just been published: "He received me very civilly; he calls himself a very old man of 75, but he has not at all the look of so many years. He has some of the infirmities of age; his head and his chest trouble him, and at present he is unwell, his nerves are so weak that he can do nothing. He cannot compose or write, which he finds very hard, and he is ordered not to make any such exertion by his physician. He speaks a little English, and about as much French and Italian, besides German. So we made a compromise; I spoke We managed to understand each other very well, and we talked a great deal in half an hour. He spoke with rapture of England; called it the first and best country in the world; said he had been there twice, country in the world; said he had been there twice, the last time in 1790, and had composed a great deal of his music while in London, amid good eating and drinking. He related an aneedote of his duing in company with Mrs. Billington at some house where there was a pleture of her hanging in the room, representing her listening to an angel, singling. Haydin said it ought to be reversed—she ought to have been drawn singing and the angel listening to her. He got a kiss for this elegant compliment. He spoke of the delight he took in composing symphonies for the Seouch songs. His figure is about the common size, rather short in stature, his eyes dark, aquiline nose, and brown complexion, marked a little by the small-pox; he wears a nicely-powdered tail wig. He was in excellent spirits, very glad to see me, and requested me to repeat my visit."

HAYANA March 15—Gen. Martinez Campos

HAVANA, March 15 .- Gen. Martinez Campos has arrived at Havana from the interior to confer with Captain-General Jovellar.

TORONTO, March 15 .- Dr. Alexander M. Ross, a Canadian naturalist, has received the cross of Knight Commander of the Russian Order of St. Anne troin the Emperor of Russia.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Democratic comments on the New-Hampshire lection are not seasoned with double leads. The Democratic candidates for the nomina-

tion for Governor of Ohio foot up a baker's dozen. Everybody appears to be serene except a few

disappointed office-seekers and Democratic editors who have inflated themselves with the gosnel of hate. Judge Countryman defined his position at a meeting in Albany the other night in this terse way: " 'As

for me and my house, we will serve the Lord' and back the President against all comers." The more that Senatorial transfer in Pennsylvania is considered the more shrewdly it appears to

have been managed. The train of powder was carefully laid and the wires in position before the mine was fired. Mr. J. Wyman Jones of Englewood, N. J., is clooming out as a candidate for surveyor of the Port of

New-York. Mr. Jones came originally from Utica, N. Y., and has been a life-long bosom friend of Senator Coukling. He has warm indersements from a number of prominent New-Jorsey politicians. That procession of Democratic Congressmen

is likely to arrive home from New-Hampshire in a melting mood, and some expression of popular approval would have a stiffening effect. Committees having charge of receptions might take a hint from their Onio brethren and announce the expected arrival of Mr. Tilden. perhaps Pelton's name would exert the same ma

The London Spectator, in commenting upon an adjournment of the Presidential problem, says: "Even the Union could not survive frequent repetitions of such quarrels about the proper method of electing the head of the Executive." It is gradually dawning upon the English mind that the Union is much stronger than it has the credit abroad of being. Thus far it has proved equal to all emergencies, and no Government in Europe could have triumpmattly borne the strain which has left our own as self-sustained as ever.

If any one desires to see a good specimen of lithographic printing he has only to send an application for an office to the new Postmaster-General, and the following done in the best style of the art will be received by return mail, postage prepaid: "Post-Office Depart ment, Washington, D. C. Sir: Your letter of the -- kas been received, and has been placed upon the files of the Department for consideration under the rules of the civil service, when vacancies occur. At present none exist. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General."

Chills and cold sweats are said to be quite prevalent at Washington now, and no wonder, uch seenes as this are constantly occurring: "An Illinots country editor went to the White House with oungle of recommendations and asked President Hayes to make him postmaster of his town. The President to make him postmaster of his town, the President asked him if there were any complaints against the present postmaster. He said none that he knew of. Mr. Hayes then asked when the commission of the postmaster expired, the editor said in about two years. 'Ah,' said Mr. Hayes, handing him back his recommendations, 'you just bring me these papers in two years.'"

The Cincinnati Commercial stands almost

alone in advocating an extra session of Congress. Among the reasons it gives for desiring it are these: "The new President may perhaps flud himself strengthened in the policy adopted toward the Southern States by a definite expression of the sentiment of both branches of Congress apon this great issue. And there is positive need of further legislation to make the promise of the speeds resumption of specie payments a full reality. probability, both houses of Congress would find them selves in accord on this question, as the sentiment of the country is unquestionably in favor of scizing the present unprecedented and favorable juncture for marching to ward the restoration of honest money with the least

Either Judge Mackey has allowed his sanguine temperament to mislead him or there has been a marvelous change in South Carolina in the past two weeks. In conversation with a reporter of The Washing ton Star the other day he said: "New life has been in fused among the people of our State by the friendly and just course marked out by President Hayes, and the people there will sustain our new President with all the warmth of their Southern nature in a just policy toward the South. In relation to the government of Chamberlain, his power and dominion extend just as far as his sentinels are posted and no further, while the government of Hampton is recognized by the entire intelligent, wealthy and order-loving community all over the State The dismal prospects of idleness, vice, and crime among the 30,000 colored laborers in and about Charleston have State are engaging these poverty-stricken setting them at work upon fields which have for many years. Altogether the prospects in that see tion have not been so bright since the close of the war." Gen. Robert Toombs of Georgia is known as

the most irreconcliable of the ex-Confederate leaders. Little support could be expected from him for any policy however conciliatory toward the South. Now when an houest effort is making to restore harmony between the two sections of the country he is unable to rise above petty spirit. When asked by a Herald correspondent what he thought of the President's Southern policy be said: "My advice to the boys is to take all the office they can get. They are poor, and they have a right to all the offices in the South. I should like to see Hayes tested. If he is as full of performance as he is of promise the boys will have a good time." He was shrewd en however, to see that the Democrats had made a blunds